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PROGRAMME PLANNING: COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMING AND PROJECTS

FOURTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR BELIZE

Programme period	Resources	$
1992-1996	Net IPF	1 031 000
	Estimated cost-sharing	1 920 000
	Total	2 951 000

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I. DEVELOPMENT SITUATION, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

A. Current socio-economic situation

1. Belize experienced rapid growth during the previous programming cycle, with an annual average real growth in gross domestic product (GDP) of 10.9 per cent in the period 1987-1990 compared with an annual growth rate of 2.5 per cent during 1985-1986. This is one of the highest rates of growth in Central America and the Caribbean. This growth was due mainly to an expansion in the construction and tourism industries, along with an export boom based primarily upon exports of citrus concentrate and bananas. There was also some recovery in the sugar industry. This agricultural expansion, while serving to establish the base for a more diversified export economy, faces an uncertain future due to continuing dependence on traditional markets, particularly the United States of America and the United Kingdom, which now account for over 80 per cent of exports. Access to these markets for sugar, bananas, citrus concentrate and garments, Belize's main exports, is based on preferential agreements, some of which are uncertain after 1992 with the unification of the European market and the regional movement towards trade liberalization. In either case, there is likely to be increased pressure on Belize to improve its competitive position.

2. Tourist arrivals grew by 76 per cent from 1985 to 1989, aided by both an increase in demand for ecological tourism as well as improved marketing strategies for the industry. This expansion has served to further diversify the country's sources of foreign exchange earnings. The growth of tourism has brought about an expansion of hotel capacity and supportive infrastructure. This period of expansion was spurred by rapid growth in both public and private investment as well as by an improvement in the Government's fiscal position. This improvement was the consequence of better than expected returns from international trade duties and improved income tax collection, yielding a budget surplus for the fiscal year ending 31 March 1991.

3. While social indicators for Belize are among the highest within Central America, it is the Government's assessment that broad-based socio-economic development has not yet been achieved. Recent trends have included an increase in the absolute level of unemployment (particularly affecting urban youth and rural women), a shortage of qualified trained teachers, a decline in real terms in government expenditure in the health sector since 1982 (accompanied by an increase in the level of waterborne diseases due to the absence of sanitation systems affecting 57 per cent of the population), and a deterioration in the condition of housing, especially in Belize City. Most women are still employed in jobs traditionally reserved for that gender and as a consequence suffer from relatively low status, marginal wages and poor working conditions. In areas where basic services such as water, health, transportation and child care are deficient, the responsibility of providing services to the home and community falls upon women. This has further constrained the ability of Belizean women to engage in productive activities, to further their education and to develop personal skills, thus denying them the opportunity to make a more substantial contribution to society.

B. National development objectives and strategies

4. It is the Government's assessment that the export-led growth strategy pursued during the latter half of the 1980s was successful in terms of export/GDP growth but that such important areas as income distribution, the reduction of poverty, job creation, community development, health and education received insufficient attention at the policy level. The Government has recognized that high growth does not necessarily translate into improvements in human well-being, and that firm policy initiatives are essential to ensure that economic growth is closely linked to human development. This recognition is reflected in the Government of Belize Development Plan (1990-1994) which seeks to sustain current high levels of economic growth while addressing priority needs in the social sector. National output will be increased by promoting investment and by ensuring the necessary infrastructure to support productive activities. Meanwhile, increased attention will be given to the development of social infrastructure to supply the Belize population's basic needs in education, health care, shelter, safe water supply, and in the creation of productive employment opportunities.

5. This commitment to human development is reflected in the Government's Public Investment Programme for 1990-1994 which projects a three-year average for social services for 1992-1994 of $24 million per year (28 per cent of total public investment), representing a notable increase over the $7 million (12 per cent) predicted for 1990-1991. To meet this objective, the Government plans to undertake improvements in the planning, formulation, implementation and management of public investment projects.

6. The Government has recognized the critical link between human development and the environment. The Development Plan states that "in order to pursue sustainable economic growth resulting in improvements in the quality of life, the national development strategy is designed to promote ... the efficient management and utilization of our resources". This commitment is reflected in the recent establishment of a Department of the Environment in the Ministry of Tourism and Environment which has undertaken an environment strategy which entails increased environmental planning for such key development areas as the coastal zones and tourism sites as well as public education programmes to enrich the public's awareness of the importance of sound environmental practices.

7. The Government's development strategy is one that envisions a wide participation in the development process. Sustained development will require the active involvement of all sectors of the economy, including community-based non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to ensure that the development policies followed are consistent with the aspirations and needs of the Belizean people. Crucial to the participatory implementation of the 1990-1994 Development Plan is the establishment and effective operation of the National Economic Mobilization Council (NEMOC) and its policy task forces and sectoral subcommittees. The objective of NEMOC is an ambitious one: to oversee and coordinate national economic development policy formulation and

implementation while guiding multisectoral efforts to foster effective planning. Representatives from community-based NGOs and the private sector are playing an active role in this important effort to improve institutional coordination in the development process.

II. EXTERNAL COOPERATION

A. Role of external cooperation

8. Belize received an average of $25 million per year in technical cooperation assistance during 1985-1989. The United States became its principal donor in 1985 when it doubled its aid to $13.5 million, although this level will decrease to roughly $7 million per year for the period 1991-1995. The present focus of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) programme is to help the Government to plan and manage its resources to guide economic growth in two sectors: agriculture and tourism. Protection of the environment is to be emphasized in all new projects.

9. In recent years Belize has experienced a notable expansion in the number of new sources of funds for capital and/or technical support for development activities. This has been the result of strong efforts on the part of the Government to diversify its donor base. Funding has increased both from such traditional multilateral sources as the Caribbean Development Bank, the World Bank and the European Community as well as from such established bilateral sources as Canada, the United Kingdom, Taiwan and Mexico. New bilateral donors include Cuba, Costa Rica and Nigeria. Technical assistance from agencies of the United Nations system has also grown: the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) programme has doubled to nearly $5 million for the period 1992-1996, while UNDP total programme resources for the same period will likely surpass $6.5 million. This increased aid from other donors has reduced USAID's share of total assistance received by the Government from nearly 40 per cent in the mid- to late-1980s to about 20 per cent at the present time.

10. While the diversification of aid sources is an important objective, the Government believes that it is equally important to assure that this new assistance is coordinated in an adequate fashion. Equally important is the need to improve the overall project execution capacity of national institutions in order to ensure the sustainability of development activities.

B. Aid coordination arrangements

11. The Ministry of Economic Development of the Government of Belize is the Ministry entrusted with the overall coordination of development strategies, policies and planning for the Government. The Ministry is comprised of two units: the Planning Unit and the Public Sector Investment Programme Unit. The Planning Unit collaborates closely with the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs and other key operating ministries to enhance interministerial

coordination of technical cooperation and to ensure reliable financial monitoring and evaluation of development activities. The Public Sector Investment Programme Unit works alongside the key operating ministries in the identification, implementation and evaluation of public investment projects. A Unit for International Technical Cooperation has been proposed to serve as the appropriate link between public sector planning, investment and foreign policy agencies. This Unit will be responsible for managing and monitoring the technical cooperation aspects of the economic cooperation programmes undertaken with the support of Belize's international partners. As mentioned above, NEMOC will serve, along with its various sectoral task forces, as the institutional framework for planning during the Plan period. The Council will provide opportunities for increased participation in the development planning process, with involvement from all sectors, including NGOs and other community-based organizations.

12. The Government has observed that global demand for international development cooperation has grown in recent years while resources have remained stagnant or in some cases even decreased. This demand for increasingly scarce development resources makes the effective management of aid flows more important than ever. Dispersion or duplication of efforts must be avoided. And yet the development of national capacity to coordinate development programmes is an especially difficult problem in a small, developing country like Belize. A constraint common to all sectors involved in the development planning process is an acute lack of skilled human resources accompanied by weak institutional capacity with respect to the formulation, coordination, and execution of development activities. The Government recognizes the increasing role being played by UNDP worldwide in helping Governments to better coordinate national development programmes. It is hoped that UNDP's assistance during the upcoming programming cycle will support and assist the Government to build up national capacity in order to efficiently integrate external assistance with national development priorities as well as to make the most efficient use of such resources, by providing assistance to improve public administration management capacity.

III. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

A. Assessment of ongoing country programme

13. The third country programme of Belize (1987-1991) was formulated in accordance with the Belize Government's National Five-Year Macro-Economic Plan for the period 1985-1989. Its objectives were focused on the following three main areas:

14. Strengthening the role of the public sector in the planning and coordination of national development. An important goal of the Belize Government Macro-Economic Plan (1985-1989) was to make more efficient use of government resources and to improve its capacity to implement projects and to manage the economy. The planning and coordination functions of the Ministries of Economic Development and Finance were strengthened through technical advice

and training. Evaluations of UNDP assistance in this area have shown that while some increase in national capacity was obtained, results were limited by the constraints imposed by a fragile institutional framework.

15. Support to the productive sector. In support of another major goal of the 1985-1989 Macro-Economic Plan, diversification of the economy, the third country programme provided support to the development of a tourism policy and to the management and development of natural resources. A Geology and Petroleum Office was established, appropriate petroleum legislation was enacted and a large number of companies interested in the exploration for petroleum and such minerals as dolomite and granite were attracted to the country. Projected investment figures for 1991 in the petroleum sector are estimated at $5 million.

16. Support to the social sector. A management infrastructure for the implementation of health care strategies and for a more efficient and effective health service was created. In partnership with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) of the World Health Organization (WHO), the country programme supported the development and implementation of a national and local district Health Planning System including an Epidemiological Surveillance System (ESS). During the latter period of the third country programme an important new initiative was taken in support of the social sector. The Programme favouring Refugees, Displaced Persons and Returnees (PRODERE) financed by the Italian Government within the context of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, has as its objective the economic and social integration of refugees, displaced and repatriated persons in Central America living in conditions of extreme poverty.

17. While the projects undertaken in the previous programming cycle were well-implemented and most objectives were obtained, it is felt that the potential impact of UNDP on the development of the country was weakened by its supporting a large number of projects dispersed too widely. Effectiveness could have been improved by concentrating on a limited number of objectives and activities and by making better use of UNDP's proven comparative advantage (the provision of neutral, multisectoral technical expertise and the facilitation of linkages with other donors and with other agencies in the United Nations system).

18. UNDP achieved success during the third country programme as a catalyst for attracting new sources of funding to Belize. Resources were mobilized from other United Nations funds and agencies including the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resource Exploration (UNRFNRE), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for support to the integrated management of Belize's coastal resources. Belize has also been selected as one of a small group of pilot countries to participate in the GEF Small-Grants Programme), and the Danish Fund for Consultancy Services (as the first nation in Central America to tap this new fund for assistance with an assessment of the environmental damage caused by beach erosion). Inclusion of Belize will

also be requested in Partners in Development Programme (PDP), a programme of small grants for innovative grass-roots initiatives by NGOs. Efforts to mobilize additional United Nations resources will increase during the next programming cycle, especially given the substantial reduction in IPF funds allotted to Belize for the new programming cycle.

B. Proposals for UNDP cooperation

1. Preparatory process

19. The preparation process for the new country programme began in early 1990 with the formulation of a mid-term review of the third country programme. A participatory approach was taken. The review process involved in-depth discussions with project directors, monitoring visits to project sites, sectoral meetings with government officials and formal Tripartite Reviews. Bilateral donor representatives and officials from UNDP and the United Nations system agencies were consulted. A representative from the national NGO community was invited to take part in the review process. Discussions were also held with government officials concurrently undertaking, with UNDP cooperation, preparations for the Government's own Development Plan (1990-1994). It was felt that both processes were strengthened by this dialogue. Many of the main recommendations of the mid-term review have been incorporated into the new country programme.

20. On the basis of the success of the mid-term review exercise, preparations for the formulation of the UNDP Advisory Note and the country programme were carried out in a similar fashion. Numerous discussions were held with government officials from key ministries, NGO leaders and United Nations staff on possible areas of concentration and on management issues. Two important inputs to the preparations were terminal tripartite meetings held to examine the results of projects completed during the third programme in the areas of economic planning and natural resources management. Coordination with other donors was pursued informally and also at donor meetings in Belize and abroad. Principal responsibility for drafting of the country programme has rested with the Ministry of Economic Development.

2. Strategy for UNDP cooperation

21. The reduction in Belize's IPF allocation for the fourth country programme makes it imperative that these resources be concentrated in a few carefully selected areas. It is also important that these resources are not spent on ad hoc actions, but rather that they be closely focused so that full use can be made of UNDP's comparative advantage as a neutral, cost-efficient means of support to the strengthening of national capacity for effective coordination and implementation of development programmes. The central strategy for the most effective use of UNDP's limited resources will be to help the Government to identify, prepare and execute national development programmes. The Government hopes to shift the focus of UNDP's cooperation to the policy level,

with the goal of assisting the Government in the formulation and implementation of its own long-term development plans. The Government is committed to human development and social equity for all. It is hoped that UNDP will aid these efforts by strengthening the capacity of the Government to formulate and execute development programmes and by promoting human resource development.

22. Advantage will continue to be made of UNDP's ability to leverage additional resources. During the fourth country programme these efforts will be directed towards such United Nations funds as GEF and the Management Development Programme (MDP) as well as the international development banks. This resource mobilization strategy will include assisting the Government to meet the obligations and prerequisites established by the main donors at all stages of the project cycle, thus helping the Government to demonstrate to donors its capacity to execute development programmes.

23. The Government has begun negotiations for formal incorporation into the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America. Additionally, efforts will be made to coordinate national activities with those undertaken within the Special Plan and the UNDP regional programme and to promote the benefits available to Belize from such linkages. The Government agrees with UNDP's proposal to dedicate a portion of the IPF to complement these regional efforts, especially those which will reinforce the objectives of the fourth country programme. The Government firmly believes that full advantage should be taken of Belize's unique position in the hemisphere as a Caribbean country in Central America, which has made Belize a meeting point for the sharing of experience between two diverse subregions.

3. Proposed UNDP cooperation in selected areas of concentration

24. The proposed areas of concentration for the fourth country programme are the following: management development in the social sector (to assist the Government to manage relevant activities, through human resource development and enhancement of the Government's capacity to formulate and execute programmes); environmental management (to assist the Government to manage the development and conservation of its natural resources); and community development and grass-roots participation (to provide support to grass-roots development initiatives).

Management development in the social sector

(a) National development objectives and/or programmes requiring UNDP assistance

25. Belize is receiving assistance from a number of sources, including UNDP, UNICEF, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), bilateral agencies and international NGOs for programmes within the social sector. The Government's commitment to a comprehensive social sector

programme will require both the improved management of this assistance as well as the restructuring of its own national budget towards higher expenditures in the social sector. The success of these efforts will depend to a great extent on the Government's ability to undertake planned improvements in the planning, formulation, implementation and management of public investment projects. Rather than focus on particular projects within the social sector, UNDP resources would best be directed towards improving the overall capacity of the Government of Belize to manage activities in the sector and to collaborate with international agencies, NGOs and the private sector in the pursuit of social and economic development.

(b) Proposed UNDP cooperation

26. UNDP support will be directed towards institutional strengthening and human resource development in key ministries with the objective of rationalizing the Government's approach towards the achievement of specific development targets in the social sector as stated in its Development Plan. Emphasis will be placed on improving the capacity of the Government to coordinate development activities and to mobilize additional resources for development. Priority areas for UNDP support will include the identification and formulation of national programmes in the social sector and the improvement of the capacity of the Government to prepare and execute social sector programmes (health, housing, education, etc). Other possible areas could include enhancement of the involvement of national NGOs in development plans and programmes in the social sector along with the institutional strengthening of such key social sector institutions as the Department of Women's Affairs to promote the fuller integration of women into the development process.

27. The Government has requested that a mission be undertaken by MDP to identify priority areas for technical assistance in the social sector. Preparations have begun to identify UNDP's role in the strengthening and rationalization of the public sector investment programme. Funds for institution-building and human resource development will be sought from UNDP Special Programme Resources (SPR), MDP, the World Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank. Total IPF allocation to the area of concentration will not exceed $350,000 and it is expected that an equal amount of additional resources will be mobilized.

(c) Complementary assistance

28. Apart from MDP and the development banks, additional SPR resources for aid coordination (country programming initiatives) will be sought to help pinpoint needs in the social sector and to assist the Government to restructure its national budget and international aid in favour of human development.

Environmental management

(a) National development objectives and/or programmes requiring UNDP assistance

29. The Government hopes to ensure that all Belizeans can attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the Belizean environment without degradation or risk to health or safety. Recognizing that Belize is a country with plentiful natural resources but scarce human resources, the Government believes that a significant investment in human development will be crucial to the fulfilment of its national objectives in the environment sector.

30. Bearing in mind the rapid growth of the tourism and agricultural export industries, as well as brisk development in the petroleum and mineral resources sector, it is recommended that UNDP assistance focus on strengthening national capacity and on acquainting national staff on the environmental aspects of the management of natural resources development. The interrelated nature of Belize's fastest growing sectors make it vitally important to coordinate all technical assistance to the environment in accordance with national priorities.

(b) Proposed UNDP cooperation

31. Ongoing assistance from UNDP and the United Nations system agencies to the management and conservation of Belize's natural resources will focus on the development of national capacity. Support to the petroleum and mineral resources sector will focus on environmental issues and on transferring full responsibilities for the sector to the Government by mid-1994. Assistance to the forestry sector should try to avoid duplication of efforts being taken by bilateral agencies like USAID and the United Kingdom's official development assistance in support of Belize's Tropical Forest Action Plan (TFAP). Current activities by UNDP and FAO in this area should be reoriented to better promote the capacity of the Forestry Department to manage the assistance being received within the context of TFAP.

32. Approval has recently been granted for a major programme for the management of coastal resources through GEF. UNDP assistance will be needed to ensure the appropriate national capacity to manage such a large programme and to support interministerial coordination efforts, which will include the Ministries of Natural Resources, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Tourism and the Environment through the establishment of a national implementation unit. Approval of this project will raise total allocations to this area of concentration to over $3.5 million. Of this $350,000 will be provided from the fourth programme IPF.

(c) Complementary assistance

33. Mobilization of additional resources for the sector will be a major UNDP objective. Belize has recently been chosen as a pilot country for the GEF Small-Grants Programme and was the first country in Central America to receive

technical assistance from the UNDP Fund for Danish Consultancy Services for an investigation of coastal zone erosion. Further assistance from the UNDP Danish Programme Fund will also be sought. Assistance is being sought for programmes concerning conversion of citrus waste to energy and concerning industrial pollution management in the sugar cane industry, two industries that are important elements in the economy of Belize.

Community development and grass-roots participation

(a) National development objectives and/or programmes requiring UNDP assistance

34. The Government is committed to the promotion of a wide participation in the development process with the active involvement of all sectors of the economy, including community-based non-governmental organizations, to ensure that the development policies followed are consistent with the aspirations and needs of the Belizean people. Fulfilment of this objective will require UNDP support.

(b) Proposed UNDP cooperation

35. It has been decided that the PRODERE/Belize project of support for refugees, repatriate and displaced populations will be continued into the fifth cycle. Increased local participation at the community level will be encouraged in order to ensure the economic self-sufficiency and full integration of the project beneficiaries. The allocation of $1.5 million to this project by the Government of Italy will bring total allocations to this area of concentration to over $2.1 million. No more than $100,000 of this amount will be provided from the fourth country programme IPF.

(c) Complementary assistance

36. UNFPA will finance an ambitious project to promote family planning at the grass-roots level, especially among youth and in rural communities while UNDCP will fund a nationwide effort to combat drug abuse while providing opportunities for youth to participate in drug-free activities. Both undertakings will be implemented by highly qualified national NGOs in close cooperation with the respective government agencies.

37. Belize has already been selected as one of a small number of pilot countries for the GEF Small-Grants Programme and the inclusion of Belize in the UNDP Partners in Development Programme (PDP) is being considered.

C. Assistance outside the main country programme areas

38. UNIDO will assist the Belize Electricity Board in developing supply planning and demand management strategies. UNDP has also been requested by the Government to help to mobilize resources in support of its cultural policies and in particular for the creation of the Belize national museum.

Transfer of knowledge through expatriate nationals (TOKTEN) and technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) activities currently being formulated by the Government with UNDP support may also fall outside the main country programme areas.

D. Implementation and management arrangements

39. The substantial increase in UNDP activities in Belize will require a stronger, more permanent presence in the country. A national consultant will be engaged to help with the coordination of development activities and a United Nations volunteer will be requested to support the consultant. Cooperation with United Nations system agencies should continue in such key areas as the natural resources sector, but national execution should be encouraged as the primary modality for future assistance. Consideration will be given to the creation of units within the Ministry of Economic Development and other key ministries to facilitate national execution not only of UNDP-supported projects but of development assistance as a whole. Projects formulated and financed from SPR will further strengthen UNDP assistance for capacity-building. This would include international expertise in support of the national consultant and the United Nations volunteer referred to above. This team, together with the UNDP field office in El Salvador, will plan and execute training courses on project formulation and national execution.

40. The programme approach will be introduced gradually during the fourth country programme by shifting the focus of UNDP cooperation in the environment and social sectors to the policy level and by supporting the efforts of the Government to better coordinate and execute its own development programmes.

41. The Government wishes to continue the use of cost-effective alternatives to standard high-cost inputs and arrangements such as TCDC, United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV), TOKTEN and United Nations International Short Term Advisory Services (UNISTAR). The involvement of the UNV programme is expected to expand considerably during the fourth country programme.

Annex I

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I. ESTIMATED RESOURCES (IPF + cost-sharing) TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING

	(Thousands of dollars)	
Carry-over from fourth cycle IPF	-	
Fifth cycle IPF	1 031	
Subtotal		1 031
Project cost-sharing (Government)	420	
Project cost-sharing (third-party)	1 500	
Programme cost-sharing	-	
Subtotal cost-sharing		1 920
TOTAL		2 951

II. ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES (IPF + cost-sharing) BY AREA OF CONCENTRATION

Area of concentration	Thousands of dollars			Percentage of total resources
	IPF	Cost-sharing	Total	
Management development in the social sector	350 000	-	350 000	12
Environmental management	350 000	420 000	770 000	26
Community development and grass-roots participation	100 000	1 500 000	1 600 000	54
Subtotal	800 000	1 920 000	2 720 000	92
Unprogrammed reserve	231 000	-	231 000	8
TOTAL	1 031 000	1 920 000	2 951 000	100

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III. COMPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER SOURCES USED IN AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

	(Thousands of dollars)	
A. UNDP-administered funds		
UNCDF	-	
UNSO	-	
UNIFEM	50	
UNRFNRE	-	
UNFSTD	-	
UNDCP	200	
Subtotal		250
B. Other United Nations resources		
JCGP participating agencies		
UNFPA	125	
UNICEF	-	
WFP	-	
IFAD	-	
Other United Nations agencies (non-UNDP financed)	-	
Global Environment Facility (including Small-Grants Programme	3 500	
Subtotal		3 625
C. Non-United Nations resources		-
TOTAL		3 875

Annex II

PROGRAMME MATRIX

Area of focus*

Areas of concentration for UNDP	Poverty eradication and grass-roots participation	Environment and natural resources management	Management development	TCDC	Transfer and adaptation of technology	Women in development
I. MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOCIAL SECTOR						
Planning and management			*	*	*	
Project formulation			*			*
Public investment	*	*	*	*	*	*
Human resource development			*			*
II. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT						
Planning and management		*	*	*	*	
Project formulation		*	*			*
Human resource development		*	*			*
Petroleum and minerals		*	*	*	*	
Coastal zone management	*	*	*		*	*
NGO projects	*	*				*
III. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND GRASS-ROOTS PARTICIPATION						
Refugees	*	*				*
Family planning	*					*
Drug abuse control	*					
NGO projects	*					*

* Asterisk indicates major linkage only.